

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1859.

It is stated that the Austrians, in attempt ing to cross the Po at Franchetto, were re- Banks. He refers to the systems in operapulsed with considerable loss-and also that in attempting the passage of the river at a point not mentioned they were compelled by the inundations caused by heavy rains, to retrace their steps. The telegraphic accounts that we have received of these events are meagre and confused, but nevertheless show that the Austrians had failed to achieve the prestige which attends the successful opening of a campaign.

The St. Joseph correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat notices the arrival at St. Joseph of one hundred Pike's Peakers, who give deplorable accounts of the mining prospects and suffering on the Plains. It is estimated that 20,000 are now on their way, all or most of whom being destitute of money and the necessaries of life, are perfectly reckless. Desperate threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other towns, in consequence of the deception used to induce emigration. Two thousand men are reported fifty miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition. Some of the residents at Plattsmouth have closed up their business and fled, tearing violence at the hands of the enraged emigrants.

The Diario de la Marina, of Cuba, of the 10th instant, says :- "We have a few further items about the famous expedition of the "Conventionists" and the "Brotherhood of the Ave Maria." It seems that only 18 of the 35 men remain at Port au Prince, the others having slid off individually for New York as they could get a chance on board of American vessels. It is also added that the remaining 18 would return in the brig African which brought them. The stay of the steamer Blasco de Garaz in port had frightened them out of their wits, and the Haytien police watched them so closely that their grave position led them continually to abjure their ill-starred expedition."

A discovery is said to have been recently made in China, which, if true, must soon do away with the expense of coppering ship's bottoms. The object of this, as every one knows, is to protect the ship against the attack of worms, which prevail to greater or less extent in all seas, and it is now said that no worm will trouble wood which has received a coating of Gambia. It is estimated that \$50 would coat the bottom of a large ship; and it is said to harden and preserve the wood. The experiment has been tried in China upon a small scale and found to succeed admirably.

There is a steam canal-boat on her way to New York, from Buffalo, the first regularly put upon the line in a business way. She left Buffalo a few days ago with 150 tons of freight, consisting chiefly of flour. She is one of the largest boats on the canal, built somewhat like a "lake-boat," with heavy bows and propelled by a serew wheel at the stern, and stands very high, but does not appear to draw an unusual amount of water. Her smoke-pipe is fixed with a hinge, so that it may be lowered passing under bridges. She travels at a fair rate of speed.

The Washington States advises Mr. Buchanan to convene Congress on the third Monday in September-the substantial reason for an extra session being furnished by our neculiar relations with Mexico. The States adds that as far as "concerns detriment to good neighborhood, peace and commerce, 'the gem of the Antilles' is a mere stalking horse to us at present, while Mexico is a loud, out-spo-ken, palpable reality."

The young Duke of Chartres, second son of the late Duke of Orleans, whose year of military tuition at the school of Turin will end in June, has demanded and will receive an appointment in the Sardinian army. He is represented to have said that, not being allowed to serve in the French army, he in it. should be proud to fight by its side in the ranks of the Piedmontese.

· It is to be hoped that the telegraph operators at the North, will study the maps of Sardinia, and the seat of war in Italy, so as to furnish correctly the names of the rivers, towns, &c., mentioned in the foreign news. So far, there has been a jumble of names, which makes confusion.

The Right Rev. Michael Portier, D. D. Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Mobile, comprising the States of Alabama and Florida, died at Mobile on Saturday last. He was consecrated November 5, 1826, and was the oldest Catholic Bishop in the United

The heaviest reward ever offered for the de tection of crime in this country is that announced by the Insurance Companies of Boston for the arrest and conviction of the incendiary who set fire to the mechanical bakery in that city some time since. They have offered \$10,000 for detecting the miscreants.

One of the subjects to be brought be fore the Pennsylvania Episcopal Convention, which meets on Thursday next, will be a division of the diocese, and the organization of a new diocese in the western part of the

Seven hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars in specie, and several Mexican families, arrived at New Orleans on the 8th inst., in the steamship Arizona, Captain Dennison, from Brazos Santiago.

Henry K. Brown, of Washington city: James R. Lambdin, of Philadelphia; and John F. Kensett, of New York, were yesterday appointed by the President, members of the Art Commission, established by the late Congress.

Hon. John Randolph Tucker, the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Attorney General of Virginia, has passed through Lynchburg, en route for the Southglories of the Republic." west, where he intends making speeches.

Mr. Letcher's Address.

We make the following extracts from a Raview of Mr Letcher's recent Address. in the Fredericksburg Herald :-Mr. Letcher appears before the public in

an address to the Voters of Virginia, of six columns length. In this address Mr. L. proceeds to discuss the questions and present his views upon In-

tribution and the Tariff; and the Slavery Question, in various aspects.

Mr. Letcher maintains that he has a good Internal Improvement record, and refers to the course of policy he pursed whilst editor of the Valley Star, a newspaper printed in

Lexington, together with his action as a member of the Reform Convention, which "I feel persuaded, will satisfy all reasonable men that the Internal Improvement poli-

cy of the State has no more devoted friend Mr. Letcher next addresses himself to the subject of a Divorce of the State from the

tion and says: "My policy is "hands off," separate the State from the banks, and leave the two va-

tages before the people, who are interested only in securing the safest and best system.' Mr. L. next discusses the suspension feature, and argues, we think very positively to the conclusion that the Banks should be wound up whenever they are forced to suspend specie payment, and in order that the State may be enabled to do this without di-

he savs: "Principle and policy alike require that the State should be separated from her banking institutions. So long as the union exists, the State cannot legislate indepen-

dently. It is scarcely necessary to argue this question of winding up our Banking institutions during a monetary crisis. Who, pray, are the Stockholders in our Banks? Our own citizens-and to a great extent, widows and orphans, whose money has been invested .-And, who, pray, are to be injured by winding up our financial institutions? Our own merchanus, our own mechanics, our own farmers! Each and every one who has been the recipient of Bank accommodation. Instead, therefore, of wisely alleviating the misfortunes of the times, Mr. Letcher would crush out all hope, all means of relief, by

monetary crisis! Here is the wisdom of the statesman for you! Mr. Letcher has been handling gold in Washington-he has been paid off his \$3,-000 a year in gold, and as he gets gold without effort, he infers that gold must be plenty! He maintains in his address that "there is enough in Virginia to pay three millions of taxes." To prove the wisdom of his policy Mr. Letcher cites some half a dozen States who pay in specie, but in not one of them do the taxes amount to over half a million of dollars, whilst in Virginia three millions will

and sending them into Bankruptcy during a

be necessary.

This is no youthful opinion of John Letcher. It is the last card of that gentleman, bearing dated May 12, 1859. We cannot pursue this subject further, but we invoke every man who is in favor of paying his taxes in gold and silver to come forth and ca-t his vote for Letcher. Let those who are content with the system now in practice vote for the man who thinks our exactions onerous enough without a feather being added

The Pension Law is next discussed by Mr. Letcher. He says: "For my vote against this measure, I have been arraigned by my competitor and his allies and organs. I have no apology to make for the vote. I gave it after due consideration, believing the vote right when

given, and I believe it right now.' Distribution and the Tariff are next passed in the review of Mr. Letcher. These favorite questions of our's are opposed, of We should like to elaborate in their consideration, but our space precludes; yet we cannot but exclaim, oh! the depth of the wisdom of John Letcher, at least upon one subject, viz: the expenditures of Government. He says upon this head:

"I would like to present some views on Government expenditures, but this I find I cannot do without making this address unreasonably long.

Yes, they are indefensible, and you very wisely conclude not to stir them up, but leave that subject with the declaration that you 'voted against almost all the expenditures

The Slavery Question is next discussed, in which he admits that in 1847, he "entertained the opinion that 'slavery was a social and political evil," and that he "did not change it until the fall of 1849." Various public men are cited as having entertained the same opinion, but these gentlemen are not candidates before the people of Virginia for the office highest in their gift.

The Ruffner Pamphlet is examined, and for the first time. Mr. Letcher has put his finger on the passages which he objected to

Referring to Dr. Ruffner and the Pamphlet, Mr. Letcher says:

"The terms in which he had spoken of slavery as a "black romit," &c., and the proposition to educate the negroes, were decidedly objectionable to me, as I know from conversation at the time, they were to others of the signers of the letter, and hence the refusal on my part, and I believe on the part of others, to endorse the pamphlet by contributing to the cost of the publication. I did not then believe, nor do I now believe that Dr. Ruffner had practised a fraud in the preparation of the pamphlet.'

Letter from Ex-Senator Foote.

"I have no ambition to participate promi-

Mr. Foote declines to present himself as a candidate for Congress, and says:

nently in such struggles as are likely to occur in Congress during the next two years. Besides, I belong to no party organization now existing in Mississippi, never having been a Whig, (whatever has been of late stated in several quarters to the contrary,) having long since abandoned the American organization and recommended its disbandment, having no connection whatever with that wretched, confused, and fragmentary faction, ostensibly acting under the lead of John Slidell and company, and yielding a disgraceful support to that unrighteous, corrupt, Anti-Democratic, Anti-States Rights Administration now in power, of which James Buchanan, the "bluest and most bleareyed of federalists," is the chief, which has utterly broken down the strength of the Democratic Party; revived and strengthened sectionalism in both quarters of the Union, and almost extinguished the hopes of enlightened patriots every where as to the perpetnity of our free institutions. Being in principle, as I have ever been heretofore, a Democrat of the Jackson and Polk stamp; a Union man, as I hope I proved myself in 1850 and 1851; having no ambition for civic station of any grade or character, I prefer remaining an independent voter, prepared to yield a bearty support to any body of patriotic men, wherever existing and under whatever name acting, in the struggle which I trust is now commencing in good earnest everywhere, to drive unscrupulous and corrupt men from power, restore the reign of purity and sound principles, and revive the ancient

The Three War Chiefs of Europe.

The following brief sketch of the three sovereigns of Europe, and chiefs in the present European war, we copy, with the excep-tion of some slight alterations, from the Philadelphia Press:

FRANCIS JOSEPH, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. Francis Joseph Charles Emperor of Austria, was born August 18th, 1830. His uncle. Ferdinand I., abdicated on December 2, ternal Improvements; the Divorce of the State from the Banks; the Pension Bill; Disther throne, as next heir. The young Emperor commenced his reign by issuing a proclamation to his subjects, full of promises. Under his rule, Austria was to have freedom and a constitutional government-the monarchy was to be reformed—the people were to have equality of government, on the basis of true liberty, and on the basis of their equal participation in the representation and legislation. Scarcely was his signature dry on this document, when he closed the national representative assembly met at Kremasier; cancelled the ancient constitution of Hungav, substituting a new charter which, being dead letter, was withdrawn in eighteen months; called on the aid of the late Emperor of Russia, to crush all vitality of Freedom in Hungary, and, under Radetzky, suppressed all attempts at liberty in Lombardy and Venice. He made his ministers accountable, not to the law, but personally to himself. Some rieties to demonstrate their relative advanfew concessions he appeared to make to the masses, but in Austrian Italy, his will is supreme, and in Austria he has substituted his own personal command for the wholeome restrictions of the law. He has maintained an immense army, even in time of the greatest peace, at a cost so vast that the national resources have been greatly injured. rect injury, favors the sale of her stock; for Loan after loan, each at ruinous rates, have kept Austria in difficulties, and under a great weight of taxation. His latest financial measure, since the war with Sardinia commenced, was to suspend the payment of specie by the Bank of Austria, and to create fictitious money by the issue of assignats. In 1854, he took part with France and England against Russia. Ever since his accession to the throne, he has treated his Italian subjects with great tyranny. In their discontent, they looked for aid to free Sardinia, and the appeal, which has once more made France a combatant on Italian soil, and will probably drive the Austrians out of Italy, has to be decided now by force of arms. Francis Joseph is said to be well informed, bold, scheming, and unscrupulous. In April, 1854, he was married to a Bavarian Princess. In the private relations of life, his conduct is said always to have been highly declaring the charters of our banks forfeited,

moral and exemplary. VICTOR EMMANUEL, KING OF SARDINIA. Victor Emmanuel II was born March 14. 1820. His mother was an Austrian princess, and his father was the late King, Charles Albert. Brought up under clercial instruction, Victor Emmanuel, then bearing the title of Duke of Savoy, went largely into society, bore a commission in the army, and was well known as a keen lover of field-sports. In 1842, he married the Archduchess Adelaide. of Austria, since dead. When the French Revolution of 1848 caused political commotion in Italy, the Pope actually taking the lead as a political regenerator, King Charles Albert raised the banner of Piedmont, and a few days after the Austrians were driven out of Milan, proclaimed the war of Italian Independence. All through the campaign which followed, Victor Emmanuel, spiritedly fought by his father's side, and greatly listinguished himself, on March 24, 1849, in the battle of Novarra, when the Sardinian army was defeated. That very evening women would cross themselves as if in pray Charles Albert abdicated, and Victor Emery, on meeting acquaintances. Everybody manuel became King of Sardinia-which kingdom really includes not only the island of Sardinia, but also Piedmont, Savoy, the Lo- seemed full of exhilirating gas and people mellina, and Genoa, all in Italy. Charles acted as I have seen patients under the in-Albert retired to Portugal, where he

soon after. Little was expected from Victor Emmanuel. His subjects rather distrusted him, and, for a time, he had to encounter many internal difficulties. Austria offered him the Duchy of Parma, if he would repudiate the Constitution, to which he had sworn, with his father, in February, 1849, but he refused the bribe. Genoa proclaimed a Provisional Government against him, but he speedily put lown the Emuete. After the beginning of 1850, when the Sardinian Parliament tardily ratified the peace with Austria, public confidence began to rely on the wisdom, patriotism, and boldness of the King. He broke with Rome, asserting the national independence of his Kingdom in tempo ral matters. and may be said to have become independent of the Papal See, in spiritual matters also. In January, 1855, he formed that alliance with France and England, against Russia, which led to his sending a Sardinian complained of." "Almost all!" A saving army to the Crimea. At the close of the war he visited France and England, and was warmly received in both countries .-In the Congress at Paris, to adjust the terms of Peace, after the Crimean War, Austria strongly objected to Sardinia being represented there by a Minister. This was over ruled, on the ground that having fought, Sardinia had earned a right to have a voice on the terms of peace. Victor Emmanuel, a bold and dashing soldier, commands in

person during the present campaign. LOUIS NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH. Biographical particulars relating to Napoleon III are so well known by newspaper readers, that it seems nearly superfluous to give any here. Louis Napoleon, born at the Tuileries in Paris, April 20th, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, and Hortense Beauharnais, only daughter of the Empress Josephine. After the fall of Napoleon I, the Bonaparte family had to live out of France. Louis Napoleon, with his elder brother and mother lived in Switzerland when the Revolution of July placed Louis Philippe on the throne of France. In the following year, Louis Napoleon and his brother went to Italy, where both took part in an insurrection at Rome. The brother died the same year. From 1832 to 1835, Louis Napoleon, who by the death of his cousin, the King of Rome, had become head of the Napoleon family, devoted himself to study and produced several works, political and military. His "Manu-el sur l'Artillerie" has been highly spoken of ow used as a text-book at West Point.

by military men, and we believe that it is In 1836, took place Louis Napoleon's unsuccessful attempt to get up a revolution at Strasbourg. He was sent out of the country, and was recalled from the United States by the alarming state of his mother's health. In 1838, being driven out of Switzerland, on the demand of Louis Phillippe, he went to reside in London. In 1839 he published Des Idees Napoliennes, a fine translation of which has just been issued by the Appleton's, at New York. In 1840 he made that unsuccessful descent upon Bologne, which consigned him, a political prisoner, to the Fortress of Ham. In 1846 he escaped to England, where he remained until the Revolution of 1848 recalled him to France, and soon placed him in the Presidential chair there. On December 2nd, 1851, in consequence of a knowledge that his oppenents meditated a heavy blow at his authority, he executed the coup d'etat, which overthrew the National Assembly, and caused his election, first as President for ten years, and next as Emperor, with succession in his family. He was proclaimed Emperor on December 2, 1852, and immediately after married Eugenie, Counters de Teba. His recognition as Emperor was immediate on the part of the United States and was immediate on the part of the United States and England, and rather tardy by the German States. In 1853 he entered into an alliance with England, Austria, and Sardinia against Russia, which result-ed in 1854 in the Crimean war and the defeat of Russia. Allied with Sardinis, he now makes war against Austria, according to his own solemn declaration, as the Champion of Italian Independence. The Revolution in Tuscany.

A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Florence, on the 27th ultimo, gives some interesting incidents of the late bloodless revolution there, which led to the flight of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

We make a few extracts: "Early this morning our Padrona rushed into our rooms, exclaiming: "The people have declared independence, and are marching to the Pitti Palace, to force the Grand Duke to abdicate, and they have hoisted the Republican flag, crying Viva la Liberta, True enough was this news, as our ears informed us before our eyes confirmed it. The people, in number several thousands, assembled in the Piazza Maria Antonia, (so named after the Grand Duchess.) with music and tri-colored flags, from whence they marched in the most orderly manner to the Palazzo Vecchio, the government palace, on which at noon, precisely, was raised a large and magnificent banner of red, green and white, with the Florentine Arms emblazoned in the centre. The military, the guard of the day, then saluted it. The Grand Duke and his family fled once to the Belvidere Fortezzo, in the Boboli Gardens adjoining the Pitti Palace.

He ordered his guard to point the cannons

upon the city and fire. He was refused. The Archbishop hastened to his Highness. and on his knees, 'tis said, implored him to abdicate. The old Duke obstinately refused. He was prepared, however, for what was coming, and had made up his mind, it seems, what course to take. He had warning, truly, as some five hundred men assembled before dusk last evening, at the Pitti Palace, and cried "Viva l'Italia," whereupon the Duke commanded his soldiers to shoot them down. Not a musket was raised in obedience. The Arch-Duke and the Grand Duchess were most anxious for his yielding to the demands of the people; but they had to pack up and be off this evening, by the wall of the garden, stealing away instead of remaining at home, ruling in part. Tis said the old Duke swears he will return at the head of the Austrian troops, and resume his throne, ere many days are passed. The excitement throughout the day has been of the most joyous kind outside of the palace walls. The streets, thronged with men. women and children, in holiday attire, every creature decorated with tri-colored rosettes, and leaves of the Bay (emblematic of Hope) in their hats and hands, were nearly impas sable by voitures, yet the best people here, Italians, English, Americans, &c., were seen driving around, the horses and servants deorated with ribbons and flowers of the republican colors, and the occupants, even of the hired equipages, dressed in bonnets composed of these colors-with parasols adorned with them, and carrying bouquets of white and red camelias, and lillies of the valley. Every shop girl wore a cluster of red and white flowers, and a rosette in her bosom. Every man's cap had a plume of mingled red and green, or a rosette on the side. Nearly every house had a flag waving from some window-many doors were draped with red and green curtains. The windows of the modistes were filled only with bonnets classed with the abolitionists. composed of these hues-and ribbons, woven of the three stripes, were to be purchased in the street, on every side, ready to make up into badges and banners .-Everything told of several weeks secret preparation for this day. No tongue was still-"Viva l'Italia," was heard every instantand men were rushing into each other's arms, kissing and embracing, on all sides. The old er, on meeting acquaintances. Everybody shook hands with everybody, when no kissing was going on. In short the atmosphere

of chloroform, when it would not stupify. Never was a complete revolution so peacefully terminated. Not a drop of blood-no insult--no robbery. No city election in any of our cities could have gone off better."

A Glance at the Past.

Battles in Europe .- As a matter of interest at present, we give the following result of desperate battles fought in Europe since

On the heights, four miles from Salamanca, in Spain, the English and Spaniards, under Wellington, totally defeated the French, under Marmont, on the 22nd July, 1812 .-The allies lost 5,200 men and the French 16,-

At the battle of Smolenski, in Russia, in 1812, the French loss was 17,000, and that of

the Russians 18,000. At Borodino, on the 7th Sept., 1812, was fought a desperate battle between the Russians and French. The French lost, in killed, wounded and prisoners, 50,000, and the Russians about the same number. The survivors of the French army from the Russian campaign were not more than 35,000-out of an army of 500,000 men.

At Lutzen, in Russian Saxony, on the 2nd May 1813, the allied Russian and Prussian forces were defeated by the French under Napoleon, the French losing 18,000 and the allies 15,000 men. At Bautzen, in Saxony, on the 21st and

22d May, 1813, a battle took place between the allies and the French, in which the French loss was put down at 25,000 and that of the allies 15,000. At Dresden, in Saxony, on the 26th and

27th August, 1813, the allies were defeated by the French. The loss of the allies was about 25,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and that of the French army about 12,-

At Leipsic, in Saxony, in October, 1813, a desperate battle was fought, which lasted three days, and the French were totally defeated by the allies. Napoleon lost two marshals, twenty generals, and 60,000 men .-The allies lost 1,790 officers, and about 40,-

At Vittoria, in Spain, on the 21st June, 1813, the English and French fought a battle, in which the French lost 7,000 men, and the

English 5,180 men. At Toulouse, in France, Wellington defeated the French, under Soult, on the 10th of April, 1814. The French loss was 4,700; alied army's loss 4,280.

At Ligny, in France, a battle occurred be tween the Prussians and French on the 15th June, 1815, two days before the battle of Waterloo, in which the Prussians lost 15,000 men, and the French 6,800.

In the indecisive battle at Quatre Bras, in Belgium, on the 16th June, the day before that of Waterloo, the allies lost 5,200 men, and the French 114.

At Waterloo, the total loss of the allies was 16,630. Napoleon's loss was about 40,-Neither the Austrians nor the Prussians

can derive much encouragement from history to engage in a war with France. The French troops have only been matched in these wars by the English and Spaniards, and the Russians-scarcely by the last named.

Reef Down.

There is, at least, one article of food that has not been "raised," in consequence of the Austrians crossing the Ticino,-we mean beef. See the cattle market report of yesterday. Prices are down 1(a1 cent per pound. The butchers and drovers are not alf as smart as the grocers and the bakers. It is quite clear the news that the Austrians at their outset by the Mexican Minister of are on the march has not got as far as the Bull's Head, yet .- N. Y. Exp.

Judge Eckels, chief justice of Utah Territory, left Atchison, K. T., on the 3d inst., 5th regiment of infantry, en route for Utah. to subdue the hydra .- N. Y. Herald.

Movements in the South.

The "Southern Convention," now at Vicksburg, seems to have been mainly engrossed with discussions upon the chimerical and ruinous project, the special bantling of a Mr. the astute and enterprising gentlemen who are amusing themselves and trying to startle the country at Vicksburg, the revival of the African slave trade is the grand panacea for wanting to elevate the South to the loftiest pinnacle of human power and influence .-The Vicksburg Whig, of Wednesday, says of the Convention:-

"It is as clearly a gathering of disunionists, nullifiers, slave trade law-breakers, as constitutional government in Prussia. This thy. It is an abundant bearer, the france if it had met for that purpose. The speech of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, abounded in hold declarations of defiance to the laws of institutions in Germany, to close, so far, in nature of which the Sweet Orange is large the land, which were applauded by Southern reaction and misfortune. He attacked the deficient. As an ornament to the care men-men who would have indignantly denounced such sentiments had they been Diet of 1819, with extreme sharpness and green leaves and its hundreds of golden-hu uttered by a Northern Abolitionist, in relation to the law for the rendition of fugitives party of all Germany, and for this course, in we can show that its worth, in a commerce

The whole tenor of the debate yesterday was revolutionary, without the manliness to proclaim it. To-day, Gov. Foote intends speaking, and that he will make "the fur fly" none who know him will doubt. During the running debate vesterday an attempt was made to choke him off, but the perpetrators evidently did'nt know their man. He lash-

ed them more severely than ever." With one or two exceptions, we discover the name of no man of much distinction or influence at the South among the delegates to the Convention, most of whom hail from 2; (Messrs, McLemore and Livingston); Florida, 1; Texas, 1; Arkansas, 1-twenty-seven-

a powerful Convention, truly.

While reports of disorganizing and fruitwe have from other quarters signs of a healthy and potent public opinion upon the subject of the slave trade, of the most significant and encouraging character.

The latest mail from Texas brings intelligence of the re-nomination, for Congress, by a regular Democratic District Convention, of Hon, James H. Reagan, one of the most thorough conservatists and upright and unvielding men in the last Congress. significance of this result is found in the fact that certain persons in his District were especially displeased with his patriotic, national course in Congress, and determined to oust him from his seat. Mr. Reagan bold ly accepted the issues tendered him, and pubished an address to his constituents, in which he maintained the following proposi-

"1st. That an effort is to be made to interpolate on our platform of principles, declarations in favor of fillibustering and the re-opening of the African slave trade.

2d. That the persons who advocate these for here. measures are disunionists, and are to be

3. That all the agitation of the South in regard to the subject of slavery is ground-less, and produced by restless spirits who desire the dissolution of the Union etc., etc. These, it will be admitted, are bold positions, and in maintaining them he used the strongest language, as the following will

"I will resist sectionalism, and revolution and fraud, and force, and wrong, alike faithfully, whether they come from the North or

from the South." The truth of his propositions were stoutly

denied by his opponents; and the Marshall Republican says of them: Now, we do not believe that fifty crats in the whole congressional District can be found who would favor the interpolation upon our platform of which he speaks."

Well here was the issue fairly and frankly met, yet behold the result! Mr. Reagan, it is stated, received the nomination-which equivalent in that district to an electionfrom the convention, obtaining all but three out of the one hundred and ninety-four votes cast .- Mobile Register.

The Condition of Mexico. Our correspondence from Mexico gives a full and graphic report of the state of affairs in that unhapppy republic. It may be summed up in a few words. President Juarez was at Vera Cruz endeavoring to combine a general movement against the centre. by the several leaders at different points on the circumference of the republic, who recognise the constitutional rule. General Alvarez was at his estate, Providencia, near Acapulco, waiting for arms, when it is said he will take the field. Degollado had retreated from the capital to Morelir, and is to be succeeded as Commander-in-Chief by General Aramberi, who is supposed to possess greater military gifts. Vidaurri has sent out from Monterey, under Colonels Zua-zua and Garcia, all the forces he can raise, and now busies himself suppressing conspiracies at home, decreeing new tariffs to rais revenue, and exercising generally all the powers of an independent government. Garza, who left Vera Cruz with one thousand men, some time since, to help take Mexico has returned to Tampico with his officers, every one of his men having deserted. In this position of affairs the constitutionalists have determined to adopt the Fabi an policy in their military movements, and not give battle to the soldiers of the church when they can help it. On the other side Miramon is in the city

of Mexico, making desperate efforts to raise money, and preparing to send forces to attack his opponents in Morelia. He is supposed to favor the idea of taking possession of the church property, and his popularity with the clergy is said to wane on that account. Marquez, the butcher of Tacubaya, is spoker of as his successor. Gen. Robles, commanding the church troops in observation on the State of Vera Cruz, has entered Jalapa, where he awaits attack by Ampudia and Traconis. All the accounts are very severe on the French and British Ministers, who still take an active interest in the plans of Miramon. They are said to have guaranteed recently several loans taken up on the public buildings of the capital. Both parties pursue the atrocious practice of shooting the officers among their prisoners-Miramon's partisans exhibiting rather more ferocity than their opponents. The foreign naval forces had been mostly withdrawn from Sacrificios on account of the advent of the vellow fever season; one vesse only of each nation remaining there.

In order to stimulate the popular feeling against the United States, Miramon had caused to be published in Mexico the correspondence of Mr Forsyth with the government of President Zuloaga, proposing a sale of territory. The new boundary suggested was to start from the Rio Grande and run along the thirtieth degree of latitude westward to the eastern branch of the Yaqui, and down that river to its mouth in the Gulf of California. The territory proposed to be ceded to us comprises a small portion of the northern part of Chihuahua, about two-thirds of Sonora, including the port of Guaymas, and all of Lower California. Mr. Forsyth did not get to the point of naming a price for this territory, as his negotiations were stopped State refusing to treat.

Eyen if the constitutionalists triumph there is no reason to believe that they can reorganize government and society. Discord has become the normal state of the country, and in company with J. R. Bradford, sutler of the | we see there no element of strength sufficient Death of Baron Humboldt.

The Canada brings us news of the death of the venerable Baron Von Humboldt, the great German naturalist and philosopher. The Baron was born in Berlin, September Spratt, of South Carolina, which occupied so 14th, 1769, and was consequently in the and while the most industrious efforts much of the time, to so little valuable pur- 90th year of his age at his death. The Phil- been put forth to save from destruction pose, of previous Conventions. According to adelphia American, in giving a sketch of his highly prized occupants of our orcha-

"Humboldt was of an ancient, noble family, his father having been a high officer, and orange groves has been fearfully severe ab a favorite in the military service of Prussia, all this has been commendably done, little Southern wrongs and ills—the one thing under Frederick the Great. His elder bro- no regard has been manifested for the pres ther. William, born in 1767, attained great vation of the apparently less valuable literary and political eminence in Germany, equally beautiful Orange of Seville-or, as in and, indeed, in all Europe, being at one time minister to England, and subsequently tak- member of the Orange family, we need a ing a strong stand as minister of State for a cely observe, flourishes here most magnification was in 1818 and 1819, at one of those periods which have opened with promise for liberal despotic Carlsbad decrees of the German the bitter Orange-tree, with its lustrous day severity, alarming Austria and the despotic which he was supported by his brother Alex- point of view, is equal to its surpassing ander, he was forced to retire from the ministry at the close of 1819. William died in 1835, having devoted his latter years to his- the Seville, or Sour Orange, brings in so tory and literature. During the twenty-five years since his elder

the honors and testimonials of confidence now hundreds of imitations all over from the people and government of Prussia, United Kingdom-is indebted for the estawhich were before that time divided between in which it is held to the flavor it rec them. He has held the post of Privy Coun- from the skin of the Sour Orange. An eillor of Prussia since 1829, and has continued to receive every testimonial of political that fruit is in, for the manufacture and personal respect which the ruling family Mississippi. Out of that State, the delegates could confer. Though never taking the ac- in the fruit markets of England, and we number as follows: South Carolina, 11; Lou-isiana, 5; Tennessee, 4; Georgia, 2; Alabama, ral side, he has always testified his attach-Current, now before us, of March 19th number as follows; South Carolina, 11; Lou- tive part which his brother took on the libement to constitutional government. From the following market quotations of Oc the date of his first visit to the United States, in 1804, on his return to Europe from South America, he has omitted no opportunity to less proceedings reach us from Vicksburg, express his high regard for our institutions. as well as our people, and in 1848, he was confidently looked to for support of the new order which the weakness of the republicans

of Europe then failed to establish. Humboldt spent two or three months in this city and Washington, in the early part of 1804, a visit devoted, as he himself says, to the study of our political institutions. is not an unwarrantable conclusion that the strong stand taken by both the brothers for constitutional government, a few years later, in Germany, was the result of these investigations. But Alexander Humboldt was never willing to exercise decisive political power, considering, probably, that he was represented by his brother in that department and that his favorite field of investi gation in physical science was ample work for one mind. The foundation of his great final work, entitled the Kosmos, was laid in an extended course of lectures as early as 1827, and its peculiar character deserves a more extended notice than we have space

There is a singular completenesss and fulness in the life of Humboldt, which makes his death appear but as a slight change. Held in high and affectionate regard as he is, his admirers everywhere have become accus tomed to the gradual attenuation of his physical frame, without associating with him any idea of intellectual decay. In his library an imperishable statue should succeed to his personal presence, and every scene should be preserved unaltered, as a shrine to which lovers of nature may forever turn with rev-

President Buchanan's Expenses. Much has been said of the expenses con-

of keeping up the dignity of the President's position. There never was a greater mistake. Mr. Buchanan must save at least \$15,000 a year from his salary, as will readily be seen by a comparison with his more recent predecessors, most of whom retired with very comfortable provision. Mr. Tyler is believed to have carried away \$30,000 or \$40,000. Mr. Polk took home a much larger sum. Mr. Fillmore, who served something over two years and a half, was quite up to the mark of Mr. Tyler, and Mr. Pierce, who lived more hospitably and generously than either of those named, saved about \$30,000. All these Presidents incurred some expenses from which Mr. Buchanan is entirely exempt. The White House is now heated and lighted entirely at the public charge. A large kit-chen garden is cultivated, which furnishes all the vegetables required, and more. A fine green-house has been added, which is found both useful and ornamental. Just before the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, the Private Secretaryship of the President was made a salaried office, with \$2,500 per annum, and a clerkship attached to it. The steward, who was previously paid out of the President's private purse, was also salaried at \$1,200 a year, and messengers were added, to reduce the outlay for servants. The only serious cost now incurred, is for the official dinners during the sessions of Congress, and it is well known that Mr. Buchanan has been prudent beyond all example in this respect. His ordinary household consists of three or four persons and the servants, and there are fifty gentlemen in the city, who maintain more style, and spend more money, without any appearance of extravagance. Mr. Buchanan has always been a careful manager.—Corr. N. Y. Tribune.

The Revenue Laws. We do hope that, however the next Gene-

ral Assembly may be constituted, there will be practical common sense men enough in it to frame a Tax Bill which the people can understand, and one which will be construed alike in every part of the Commonwealth. Such is not the existing law. Although it is the same act under which the revenue was collected last year, yet for the first time the Commissioner is listing Bonds for the hire of negroes for the present year as subjects of taxation. In this way the same property is doubly taxed. The hirer pays \$1.20 tax on each slave, and the owner pays a per centage on the amount for which he hires. The ab surdity of this construction of the law will appear when the fact is shown that all negroes in the employ of their owners only pay a capitation tax, while those hired out not only pay this tax, but also a per centum tax on the amount for which they hire. The revenue officer could with as much propriety tion of Pike's Peak. Up to the hour assess the value of a house, and then require the owner to pay a tax on its yearly rental. With what justice can the owner of twenty negroes, whose services are disposed of to another for the year, be made to pay a tax on their annual value, after a tax bas already been paid by the hirer, when the owner of a similar number, who keeps them in his own employ, is only required to pay a head tax? However manifest the absurdity of such a construction, it is that on which the Commissioner is now making up his tax lists. And complicated, especially in relation to if he is now acting in conformity with the provisions of the law, why was not the same thing done last year? A few more business men in the Legislature, and a few less politicians, and we would have fewer of these ing arms, ammunition, or war stores inconsistencies and absurdities. - Petersburg

A Character. One of the French Generals now in Sar-

dinia, is a character. General Bourbaki, of the Zouaves, says the Courrier de Paris, care for consequences; they would p stormed the city of Zaatcha during the war in Algeria, at the head of his troops, in white kid gloves and patent leather boots. He brandished a stick in his hands, and marched up to the cannon's mouth with a segar giving occasion for a quarrel, and plung between his teeth!

Orange Cultivation in Bermuda

While not a few persons in these Island have, of late years, bestowed considers pains and expense in furthering the cultion of the delicously flavored Sweet O which were recently attacked with myrind minute insects, whose havor among the more familiarly called, the Sour Orange. T generally of very large size and handson formed; and it seems to possess a hardin fruit, stands without a rival; and we believe beauty.

We suspect it is not generally known the markets abroad a higher price than the Swe Orange. Yet such is the fact. The fambrother's death. Alexander has received all | Marmalade of Dundee-of which there is the great and increasing demand v serves, that causes it to take so high a

"Seville sours, chest. ust Michael's (sweet) In addition to these reliable data of the parative value of the Sweet and Sour Oral we are enabled to state that a gentlemen business in Hamilton, shipped to New Y not long since, a few barrels of both Swo and Sour Oranges; and the Sour brought large a price as the Sweet .- Bermuda Ga

A Voice from South Carolina The Hon, Mr. Boyce, elected to the

House of Representatives, has published the Columbia Sentinel, a letter from bine Farm," giving his opinion on points now disputed in the Democratic ty, in which he utterly repudiates the trine of the Douglasites in regard to sur sovereignty, and declares nothing coulduce him to support for the Presidency one holding such ideas. Mr. Boyce

"I may be permitted, however, to say that never has the future looked more gl to me. We are threatened with the est possible calamity-the domination imperious North, and the paralysis of a united South. He thinks that the North, sectional

will soon take possession of the Gov ment, and goes then for Southern Inde dence at all hazards, by a single State ing off, if necessary! Mr. Boyce announces the opinion that

"three great requisites of Southern st manship are -moderation, moderation, eration;" in which he will find a good to agree with him.

Visit of the President to North Carolina President Buchanan will visit North olina University, Chapel Hill, during month of June, and be present at the lege commencement.

nected with the White House, and the cost tee of Trustees of the University, accept their invitation to be present at the mencement: WASHINGTON, May 12, 185 GENTTEMEN: I have been honored by

The following is his letter to the Com

very kind invitation, on the part of the tees of the University of North Carolina visit Chapel Hill at the annual comme ment in June next.

It affords me pleasure to say that I ally and gratefully accept this invitation have long desired to visit "the old N State," and become better acquainted the people, for whom I have ever enterta the highest respect and esteem. The sion being literary, and not political, is such an one as I should myself have sele-

Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANA It is expected that the Hon. Jacob Th son and other friends will accompany

Tobacco Worms

Wm. Shepherd, of Anne Arundel con Md., says that he has used this year with great success for the destruction bacco worms. He thus describes the pro "I put two or three ounces into a half flask, and add honey and water in at equal parts. This mixture, you will obse is five or six times as strong as recommet in the American Farmer. I put three, or six drops of the poison in the James blossoms where they grew, and collected ers and placed them in the seed heads a tobacco, in different parts of the field "blowers" would partake of the poison flowers with great relish, and I found be most deadly in its effects; some was deprived of the power of flight almost instant: others would fly to the neares where they would be found dead the day, by scores; and the number found tobacco and around the field was astonis After using the poison diligently for abweek there was scarcely a 'blower' to be on the place; and, as a consequence, ve-

worms on the tobacco." A Scrimmage in Illinois.

The Black Republicans of Quincy nois, lately engaged a six feet fellow sault Mr. Brooks, editor of the Herald. lished there. The following is Mr. Br. account of the fracas, the correctness which is verified by other statements:

"About five o'clock, in the afterno we were passing the Whig office, the scoundrel Sheremberg, who had been bored there all day, ran out and struck with a stick. We turned upon the cov ly dog and chased him more than block, down Hampshire street. The whelp outran us. He escaped, in the our paper went to press-ten o'clock night-we were unable to hear of him. opinion is that he had better continu run-better not stop-as it will certain better for his health. He left his hal hind, which his friends can have by

Will England Keep out of the War!

The laws that regulate the condu

at our office.

neutrals towards belligerents, are extret carriage of war material. It is more likely that some day, in the Mediterran one of our ships will be boarded by a of one of the belligerents, on charge of use of the enemy. The suspicion may to be unfounded, but it will suffice to s in flame. Forthwith the ministry hour will be charged by the opposition neglecting the honor of the country if do not resent the insult. Oppositions into war, or anything else, if thereby could eject the party holding office and themselves into their places. A year not elapse without some such misadver

us into the strugge.-London Law That